

Souder	Thornberry	Watkins
Spence	Thune	Watts (OK)
Stearns	Tiahrt	Weldon (FL)
Stump	Tiberi	Weldon (PA)
Sununu	Toomey	Weller
Sweeney	Trafigant	Whitfield
Tancredo	Upton	Wicker
Tauzin	Vitter	Wilson
Taylor (NC)	Walden	Wolf
Terry	Walsh	Young (AK)
Thomas	Wamp	Young (FL)

NAYS—205

Abercrombie	Hastings (FL)	Nadler
Ackerman	Hefley	Napolitano
Allen	Hill	Neal
Andrews	Hilliard	Oberstar
Baca	Hinchey	Obey
Baird	Hinojosa	Olver
Baldacci	Hoefel	Ortiz
Barcia	Holden	Owens
Barrett	Holt	Pallone
Bentsen	Honda	Pascarell
Berkley	Hooley	Pastor
Berman	Hoyer	Paul
Berry	Inslee	Payne
Bishop	Israel	Pelosi
Blagojevich	Jackson (IL)	Peterson (MN)
Blumenauer	Jackson-Lee	Phelps
Bonior	(TX)	Pomerooy
Borski	Jefferson	Price (NC)
Boswell	John	Rahall
Boucher	Johnson, E.B.	Rangel
Boyd	Jones (OH)	Reyes
Brady (PA)	Kanjorski	Rivers
Brown (FL)	Kaptur	Rodriguez
Brown (OH)	Kennedy (RI)	Roemer
Capps	Kildee	Ross
Capuano	Kilpatrick	Roybal-Allard
Cardin	Kind (WI)	Rush
Carson (IN)	Klecza	Sabo
Carson (OK)	Kucinich	Sanchez
Clay	LaFalce	Sanders
Clayton	Langevin	Sandlin
Clement	Lantos	Sawyer
Clyburn	Larsen (WA)	Schakowsky
Conyers	Larson (CT)	Schiff
Costello	Lee	Scott
Coyne	Levin	Serrano
Cramer	Lewis (GA)	Sherman
Crowley	Lipinski	Shows
Cummings	Lofgren	Skelton
Davis (CA)	Lowey	Slaughter
Davis (FL)	Lucas (KY)	Smith (WA)
Davis (IL)	Luther	Snyder
DeFazio	Maloney (CT)	Solis
DeGette	Maloney (NY)	Spratt
DeLauro	Markey	Stark
Deutsch	Mascara	Stenholm
Dicks	Matheson	Strickland
Dingell	Matsui	Stupak
Doggett	McCarthy (MO)	Tanner
Dooley	McCarthy (NY)	Tauscher
Doyle	McCollum	Taylor (MS)
Edwards	McDermott	Thompson (CA)
Engel	McGovern	Thompson (MS)
Eshoo	McIntyre	Thurman
Etheridge	McKinney	Tierney
Evans	McNulty	Towns
Farr	Meehan	Turner
Fattah	Meek (FL)	Udall (CO)
Filner	Meeks (NY)	Udall (NM)
Ford	Menendez	Velázquez
Frank	Millender-McDonald	Visclosky
Frost	Miller, George	Waters
Gephardt	Mink	Watt (NC)
Gonzalez	Moakley	Waxman
Green (TX)	Mollohan	Weiner
Gutierrez	Moore	Wexler
Hall (OH)	Moran (VA)	Woolsey
Harman	Murtha	Wu
		Wynn

NOT VOTING—6

Baldwin	Gordon	Rothman
Becerra	Lampson	Sisisky

□ 1715

So the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Con. Res. 83, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2002.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 6, MARRIAGE PENALTY AND FAMILY TAX RELIEF ACT OF 2001

Mr. DREIER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107-31) on the resolution (H. Res. 104) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce the marriage penalty by providing for adjustments to the standard deduction, 15-percent rate bracket, and earned income credit and to allow the non-refundable personal credits against regular and minimum tax liability, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO MEXICO-UNITED STATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, and pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 276h, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Member of the House to the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group:

Mr. KOLBE of Arizona, Chairman.
There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain 1-minute requests.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

THE NET CORPS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to come to the House floor to speak about legislation I introduced last week, the National Education Technology Corps Act of 2001, or better known as NET Corps.

As a former science teacher, principal and school board member, I am

extraordinarily pleased that Congress is becoming more engaged in the plight of our schools. Much of the discussion centers on how the Federal Government can be more creative and how we can meet the needs of our schools. I agree that we do need to be more creative, and I am confident that the Net Corps Act is as intelligent and innovative as the backers, the high-tech industry, educators, and nonprofits.

Representatives from each of these sectors recently attended a press conference in San Jose where they voiced their support for this bill and efforts to improve our education system. I crafted this bill in the spirit of the Peace Corps and Americorps, programs that are based on the premise that American citizens of all backgrounds have something constructive to offer underfunded and underserved communities.

It is a shame that in America we must classify our schools as underfunded. As a member of the Committee on the Budget, I argue that it is a sad statement about our national values when our schools cannot offer our children the tools that will prepare them for the information economy.

I often talk about accountability. No, not just teacher accountability, but also about holding our political institutions accountable for inadequately serving our schools. I am discouraged by the Republican budgetary earmarks for education. The vote today only reinforces how necessary it is for advocates of schools to be creative.

NET Corps is creative and it is smart. The NET Corps program, an expansion of the Corporation for National Service, will recruit high-tech savvy volunteers from academic institutions and high-tech companies. I am particularly excited by the inclusion of the high-tech companies in the NET Corps.

The reality is that many high-tech companies already have organized programs and efforts to help our schools. Companies like 3Com and Silicon Graphics, Intel and Hewlett-Packard come immediately to mind. NET Corps rewards these companies for their efforts by providing them a 20 percent tax credit on the time their employees have spent in schools working directly with teachers and school administrators. But NET Corps is not about rewarding companies who are already active; it is about enticing engaged companies to lend their employees to help our children. High-tech companies are receptive to this legislation because they understand that the future of America's IT economy rests on their ability to attract qualified workers.

I am pleased to be joined in my effort by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN). The gentleman from California (Mr. HORN), as a former president of the California State University at Long Beach, understands the great challenges our schools and children face,